Our Creed
To perpetuate the memory of our Shipmates who gave their lives in the pursuit of their duties while serving their country;
That their dedication, deeds and supreme sacrifice be a constant source of motivation toward greater accomplishments.
Pledge loyalty and patriotism to the United States of America and its Constitution.

Our Vice Commander is presenting the history of the USS Corvina SS-226 crew
Ninety-five years ago, Captain E.J. King, Commander, Submarine Division Three (later Fleet Admiral and Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, during WWII), suggested to the Secretary of the Navy (Bureau of Navigation) that a distinguishing device for qualified submariners be adopted. He submitted a pen-and-ink sketch of his own showing a shield mounted on the beam ends of a submarine, with dolphins forward of, and abaft, the conning tower. The suggestion was strongly endorsed by the Commander, Submarine Division Atlantic. Over the next several months the Bureau of Navigation (now known as Naval Personnel Command) solicited additional designs from several sources. Some combined a submarine with a shark motif while others showed submarines with dolphins and submarines with shields. The Philadelphia firm of Bailey, Banks and Biddle, which had designed class rings for the Naval Academy, was requested to design a suitable badge. A member of the firm then told Ensign William C. Eddy that they were looking for a design and Eddy, using sketches for the 1926 Naval Academy class crest that he had designed, came up with the present submarine insignia. It depicts the bow-on view of a Gato Class submarine, proceeding on the surface, flanked by dolphins (dolphin fish, not dolphin mammals) with their heads resting on the upper surface of the bow planes.

On March 20, 1924, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the design be adopted. That same year, the recommendation was accepted by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The submarine insignia was to be worn at all times by officers and enlisted personnel qualified in submarine duty attached to submarine units or organizations, ashore or afloat. They were not to be worn when not attached. In 1941 the Uniform Regulations were modified to permit officers and enlisted
men to wear the submarine insignia when assigned to other duties in naval service, unless such right had been revoked.
The officer insignia was a bronze gold-plated metal pin, worn centered above the left breast pocket and above ribbons or medals. Enlisted men wore an embroidered silk insignia on the outside of the right sleeve, midway between the wrist and elbow until 1947 when it shifted to above the left breast pocket. In 1950, a change to the Uniform Regulations authorized the embroidered (gold) insignia for officers (in addition to pin-on insignia) and a bronze, silver-plated pin-on insignia for enlisted men (in addition to the embroidered device).

In 1943, medical officers of the Navy Medical Corps who qualified in submarine warfare and attained medical expertise were awarded the Submarine Medical insignia.

The Submarine Engineering Duty insignia is issued to Engineering Duty Officers designated qualified in submarines and began in 1950.

The Submarine Supply Corps insignia has been awarded to members of the Naval Supply Corps who have qualified as Supply Officers on board U.S. submarines since 1963.

In the modern Navy, the submarine pin is either a silver or gold chest pin, worn above all ribbons unless a second superseding qualification has been awarded in which case the submarine pin is worn below ribbons on the chest pocket. We all already know what Submarine Warfare Service insignias look like. Most of us have been proudly wearing them for at least 40 or 50 years.

Steve
March 3rd, Corvina Base Meeting minutes.

There were 19 members and guests present. The meeting was called to order at 1400 by Base Commander Steve Salzman. After an Invocation, The Pledge of Allegiance, reading of the USSVI Creed, Tolling of the Bell for Boats lost, and a moment of silent prayer for all departed. Membership Introductions were conducted for our guest speaker.

XO Dale reports the Torpedo chain of custody acknowledgment is complete for this year. He will be introducing biography information about Individual crew members of the USS Corvina. These will appear in future newsletters.

Treasurer Dave, gave his report. Requested Base members to check your contact information and please update if necessary.

Chaplain Paul, Reported all is well.

COB Report: request to send your photo (Now vs. service) to Norm for the website.

Newsletter/Web/POC Norm, will continue sending the Newsletter in 2 formats. The website is in progress and should be up in the next month.

Kaps-4-Kids on hold for flu season, we will resume once the hospitals give permission.

Ad/ Hoc Rick reported on the Minden air show, October 13-14. The Blue angels will be present. There is an opportunity for a free booth for the base, and float display. Pre-sale tickets are projected at $20 for our group. There will be more information to follow.

Parade Chairman, Dave reports the first parade is the 4th of July in Virginia city. There was discussion about a parade in Hawthorne on May 20th. This is up for discussion.

Our Guest speaker Nadia Shahin, gave a presentation on the Vietnam Veterans moving wall, which is coming to East Side Memorial Park in Minden on May 31st to June 4th. There are Volunteer opportunities, Contact Nadia at: (775) 782-4554, or contact Ted Henson or Rick Johns who are our Base representatives for the Event.

Unfinished business:

Corvina model: The State is proposing slightly modifying (Cont. next page)
the display set up. The Refit is nearly complete. The Eternal Patrol notice package is being mailed out to Base members.

New business:

2018 USSVI National awards nominations are due by April 30th.

Western region roundup, at Sam’s town resort, April 23rd to 27th

Veterans guest house Radio-a-thon March 9th. Corvina Base will donate $500

The monthly 50/50 Raffle/Drawing was held, prizes were: Kebab salt cubes, shotgun shell flashlight, USN chrome emblem, Lindor chocolate truffles, sport bottle, Peach Moscato, Gin, Cabernet, table wine, single malt scotch, chardonnay, Submarine postage stamps, An afghan, and a bottle of Chicken wine. 50/ 50 was $72.00

After all subjects had been discussed, and a Benediction, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,
Mike “Augy” Augenstein
Base Secretary

---

Submariners Song (or Ode to Joy)
From an Auzzie newsletter

If you join Submarines you have no pride,
You don’t use ‘Persil’ and you ‘don’t use ‘Tide’
You go into the bathroom and the boys declare
You’d better not use any soap in there.

Chorus:
For we don’t give a damn where you’ve ever been
Nobody washes in a Submarine

The Navy think we’re a crabby clan
We haven’t had a wash since the trip began.
We’ve been at sea three weeks or more
And now we’re covered in dirt galore.

Chorus:
For we don’t give a damn where you’ve ever been
Nobody washes in a Submarine

Our feet are black where they once were pink
Three men have died because of the stink.
We hid them in the fore-ends where they can’t be seen
For to throw them in the sea, meant they might go clean

Chorus:
For we don’t give a damn where you’ve ever been
Nobody washes in a Submarine

---

DK Details:

1. All account balances are available at the Base meetings.

2. Deposits for March:
   - Base Meeting Raffle Proceeds/BH Fund $88.00
   - Booster Club 0

3. Checks issued in March:
   - USPS/100 Postage Stamps 50.00
   - Nevada Veterans Coalition/1st Qtr Honor Guard Donation 125.00
   - Veterans Guest House/Annual Donation 500.00

1. Just a reminder, please keep the Base advised of any changes in your address, E-mail, phone number, etc. Myself or any Board Member can take the information. We can then update your information with USSVI, and keep the American Submariner coming.

2. Also, please check your information on the USSVI Website. Everyone should have a Next of Kin indicated. Normally this would be your Spouse, but you could specify any other family member.

---

US Submarine
April 10, 1944
On March 23 the Corvina Base Kap(SS) 4 Kid(SS) Team visited brother and sister Christopher and Charlotte at St. Mary’s. It was a good visit, with the kids showing great interest and asking some good questions. Their parents were also involved and appeared to enjoy the visit. The children were given various submarine-related gifts, including caps and certificates designating them as “Honorary Submariners”. Team Members Paul Young, Dale Poe, and Steve and DeDe Salzman participated in the visit. Unfortunately, Renown Children’s Hospital is still not allowing visitors outside of family. We hope to resume visits in April.
50th Anniversary of the Capture USS Pueblo (AGER-2)

If the readers of this column are wondering what this story has to do with submarines, the Commander of the Pueblo was Lloyd Mark “Pete” Bucher 1 September 1927 - 28 January 2004 which means that he died 36 years after the capture of the Pueblo January 23, 1968 in the same month of January. Bucher qualified as a submariner on the USS Besugo (SS-321), USS Caiman (SS-323), and from 1961-1964 on the USS Ronquil (SS-396) rising to Executive Officer before being promoted to Assistant Operations Officer on the staff of Commander Submarine Flotilla seven in Yokosuka, Japan.

Bucher loved submarines and his greatest desire was to command one, but conventional submarines were on their way out in the middle 60’s and he had not been trained on nuclear power. Instead he was given the command of the Pueblo an auxiliary vessel outfitted for communications and signals intelligence in other words a “spy ship”. (a personal note here “Naval Intelligence” almost sounds like an oxymoron after the fact and Bucher may have felt that way him-self while in the North Korean prison)

Bucher was born in Pocatello, ID, given up for adoption at birth and he was orphaned at 3 when his adoptive mother died, raised by various relatives, then drifted through a series of Catholic orphanages in Idaho until he read in a magazine article about Father Flanagan’s Boy’s town in Nebraska. He wrote Flanagan and was excepted at Boy’s town in the summer of 1941 when he was about 14 years old, and for the rest of his life considered it his home. He flourished at boy’s town, making honor roll much of the time and playing football, basketball, track and baseball. He dropped out in his senior year to enlist in the Navy serving in the last year of WWII plus two more reaching the rank of 2nd Class Quartermaster and obtained a high school diploma. He graduated with a BS degree in 1953 from the University of Nebraska and had been a member of the Naval ROTC which gave him a commission as an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

The Pueblo left the Yokosuka Naval Station on Jan. 5, 1968 to the Sasebo Naval Station and sailed on Jan. 11, 1968 to the Sea of Japan and the east coast of N. Korea to see what the Soviets and N. Koreans were up to at that time. On Jan. 20 they started being challenged by the N. Koreans. On Jan. 23 they were fired upon killing one sailor and the Pueblo’s crew of 82 was captured by the N. Koreans and imprisoned for 11 months and tortured. Ten men were injured, including Bucher who got hit in the legs with shrapnel. One photo I’ve included is of one crewman giving “the finger” secretly in staged propaganda photos, an action the crew had initially explained away as being a “Hawaiian good luck sign”. A price was paid for that! On Dec. 23, 11
months to the day they were captured, taken to the DMZ by bus and told to walk south one by one across the “Bridge of No Return”. U.S. Navy brass wanted to court-martial Bucher but Secretary of the Navy, John Chafee, said no, stating “they have suffered enough”. When released from prison Bucher had gone from 200 lbs. down to 127. Commander Bucher was allowed to finish his navy career and retired as a commander in 1973.

In 1970, Bucher published an autobiographical account of the USS Pueblo incident entitled “Bucher: My Story”, which I have read. Bucher died in San Diego on Jan. 28, 2004 at the age of 76. James Kell a former Pueblo sailor, suggested that the injuries suffered by Bucher in captivity contributed to his death. Bucher is buried at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, San Diego. The Pueblo is now a museum ship in N. Korea and is officially remains a commissioned vessel of the U.S. Navy.

A few years ago, my wife and I were in San Diego on a beautiful sunny day and visited the Rosecrans Cemetery, where I have a cousin buried, and were pleasantly surprised when we looked over the edge of the hill that down below we saw the Point Loma Submarine Base, photo included. Thank you, Commander Lloyd Bucher, for your service to the people of the United States of America! Sailor, rest you oars!

Scripture and Prayer: James 1:12 Blessed is the man who remains steadfast under trial, for when he has stood the test he will receive the crown of life, which God has promised to those who love him. Farther God, we pray for our sailors who go down under the sea. Keep them and their families in your loving care. Again, we thank you for the blessings of living in the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Paul Allen Corvina Base Chaplain
While doing the research for the Corvina model, it struck me that, even though our creed and purpose is to continue the memory of our brother submarine sailors who gave the ultimate sacrifice for their country, and we do remember each of the boats that have been lost, we do not know the men who were lost. We know the Corvina and that it was lost with 82 men, but we do not know the men themselves. I would like to change that over the next few months by introducing you to them as men. Then you will be able to put faces to the bell chimes. I have been researching the crew in alphabetical order so that is how I will be reporting them. The information that I have included is all public information if you know where to look. I hope this gives you a greater appreciation of what was lost.

=================================================================

**Defoie Allison, QM3**

The first young man I would like to introduce you to is Defoie Allison. Defoie was Born July 20, 1922. He grew up with two brothers and one sister in Spartanburg, South Carolina. There is not much in the records about Defoie before he joined the US Navy Reserve on September 21, 1942. As an active reserve, designation V-6, he would be set to be active for the duration of the war. He reported aboard USS Corvina, with much of the crew on August 6, 1943 as a QM3. At some point, prior to reporting to Corvina, Defoie married Eva Marie Cannon, a girl from his home town. It appears that she stayed in Spartanburg when he went to Hawaii to report aboard. This may be because when he reported aboard, his wife was very pregnant, and his daughter Jane was born two weeks before he left on patrol. This also means that he did not get the chance to meet his daughter before he left.

While researching the crew, I found that, although the Corvina was lost on November 16, 1943, the crew was in a Missing in Action status until January 6, 1946, when the Navy was able to confirm the loss using the Japanese war records.

An interesting note about Defoie, his family seems to have been very close. After he was confirmed lost, Eva remarried to Defoie’s older brother Bennie and remained together for 45 years until his death in 1991.

=================================================================

**Josephus Marion Ashur Jr., MM3**

Josephus was born on December 12, 1910 in Mission Beach, California. He spent most of his life around Mission Beach and Old Town San Diego. He was a seaman long before he entered the US Navy. As a teenager he won several power boat races on Mission Bay. In 1931, he applied for a boat operators license to operate a power boat concession at the Mission Beach Activity Center.

Josephus enlisted in the US Navy on February 28, 1942. In my search to find out how he could have enlisted and be a MM3, I found that his designation was on the Muster Rolls was NR-M2. This meant that though he became active in the Navy in 1942, after being in the Reserve Merchant Marine Coastal Defense. He reported aboard the USS Corvina on August 6, 1943.

=================================================================

**John Doane Atwood, Ensign**

John Doane Atwood was born August 3, 1921 to Arthur R. and Florence D. Atwood in Plattsburgh, New York, but he grew up in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. From 1937 until 1939 he attended Shady Side Academy which was a college preparatory school. He was active in sports and was the President of the St. Andrews Society Chapter. John attended Yale University from 1939 until 1942. Then, according to the US Navy and Reserve Officer, Cadets, and Midshipmen
list for January 1, 1943, Ensign Atwood received his commission and entered service on December 18, 1942.

I found Ensign Atwood on every site and listing of the personnel who lost their lives on the Corvina, however, John is not listed on any of the USS Corvina Muster Rolls. Noting that the last muster roll is dated the 5th of November and the Corvina sailed shortly thereafter, I assume that he reported aboard just before she sailed.

=======================================================================

**Stephen Baran, Seaman 1st Class**

Mahalas and Anna Boron immigrated to the USA in 1913 from Poland with their two children. Neither were citizens and spoke only Ukrainian. Their son Stephen was born on September 13, 1914. Stephens father, Mahalas, passed away prior to the 1940 Census and his draft card and other records show his next of kin as his widowed mother Anna.

Stephen enlisted in the Navy on December 11, 1940. Reported aboard USS R-2 on February 8, 1941 as a AS, from Naval Training Station, Newport R.I.

While aboard he was Advanced to Seaman 2nd class twice, first on May 2, 1941 and then again on December 1, 1941. He was transferred to USNTS, Norfolk, Virginia for Torpedo School March 28, 1942. After graduation he reported back aboard R-2 from NTS, NOB, Norfolk, Virginia, Torpedo School, June 28, 1942. He was granted a change in rate to TM3 from SM1 on August 31, 1942. He then changed his rating back to Seaman 1st class on March 1, 1943 due to the last of four disciplinary actions. He was then transferred from USS R-2 to Submarine Base, New London, Ct. for assignment to USS Corvina, on June 16, 1943.

=======================================================================

**Lloyd Wilson Beaudette**

On December 2, 1917 Lloyd was born in Santa Maria, California to Albert T and Lauretta Beaudette. He spent his early life in southern California in the Santa Maria and Santa Barbara area.

On June 16, 1937, at the age of 19, Lloyd enlisted in the US Navy in Los Angeles, CA. That meant that he would have gone to boot camp and A School in San Diego.

He reported aboard the USS Lexington, CV-2, on September 24, 1937 as a Seaman 3rd class. That reporting date meant that he was aboard the Lexington during the Fleet Problem Exercise which was to test the capability of aircraft carriers as an offensive force and the defensive capabilities of Hawaii and San Francisco. At dawn on March 29, 1938, aircraft for the USS Lexington and her sister ship the USS Saratoga, attacked and successfully completed bombing missions on Pearl Harbor, nearly three years before the Japanese attacked in the same way. October 1939 was important to Lloyd because on the 10th, he changed rate to SM3, Signalman 3rd class, to meet fleet personnel requirements and then extended his enlistment on the 13th. On the 23rd of October he was Transferred on orders to Submarine School in New London, Connecticut.

On these orders he was transported to New London from Mare Island as a passenger aboard the cruiser USS Houston, CA-30 and the USS Chaumont, AP-5. He reported to Submarine School on November 30, 1939. During his stay in New London, Lloyd met and married Margaret Mary Puopolo, and set up a home on Old Point Road in Milford, Connecticut, just 56 miles west of New London. On March 15, 1940, having completed Sub School, Lloyd left his home and wife to board the USS Nitro, AE-3, for Fleet Transport to Coco Solo, Canal Zone, Panama, where he reported aboard the S-13 on November 4, 1940 as a SM3. While in Panama, He did a short temporary duty assignment aboard the SC-702, a purpose built Subchaser. He served on S-13 in Panama until his transfer, back home, to New London on April 2, 1943. While aboard the S-13 Lloyd had been advanced to SM1. He reported to New London and the new construction-commissioning crew of the USS Corvina on August 6, 1943. Interestingly he had been advanced to Chief Quartermaster before reporting.
Lost Boats in April

**USS Pickerel (SS-177)**
lost on 3-Apr-1943 with the loss of 74 crew when it was sunk within lume of Shiramuka Light off Honshu.

**USS Grenadier (SS-210)**
scuttled 22-Apr-1943 after serious damage by aircraft near Penang, ~ 10 Miles West of Lem Voolan Strait

**USS Gudgeon (SS-211)**
lost 18 April-1944 with the loss of 80 crew when it was sunk off Saipan near Maug Island.

**USS Snook (SS-279)**
lost sometime after 8-Apr-1945 with the loss of 84 crew when it was sunk within 100 miles East of 18° 40N; 111° 39E, near Hainan Island

**USS Thresher (SSN-593)**
lost on 10-Apr-1963 with the loss of 129 crew and yard workers when it was sunk while on sea trials near Isle of Shoals.